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# Awareness of the Usefulness of ICTs as Correlate of Attitude towards Use in collection development by Librarians

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## **Awareness of the Usefulness of ICTs as Correlate of Attitude towards Use in collection development by librarians**

### **Abstract**

The study is on librarians' awareness of the usefulness of ICTs as correlate of attitude towards application in collection development in federal university libraries in South-East, Nigeria. The study was descriptive survey design. The population for the study consisted of 203 librarians from three federal university libraries in South-East, Nigeria. The sample size was 109 librarians. Frequency count, Mean and Pearson's Correlation were used for data analysis. The study revealed that Acquisition Librarians are aware of the usefulness of ICTs in collection development; and are positively disposed to their use in developing library collection; and there was a significant relationship between librarians' awareness of the usefulness of ICT and their attitude towards use in collection development in university libraries. Collection development librarians must be trained and retrained in order to be abreast with international standards and have enhanced attitude towards the use of ICT in collection development. The study concluded that positive attitude alone cannot make the difference adequate power supply and internet bandwidth, motivation and conducive environment are needed. The study recommended that Parent bodies should as a matter of utmost urgency provide ICT facilities together with adequate power supply especially in the face of constant power cut.

**Keywords:** ICTs use in collection development, Awareness of the usefulness of ICTs, Librarians attitude, Nigeria, University libraries.

## **Introduction**

Collections are developed by acquiring library resources (electronic and non-electronic) over a period of time and it is centered on the evaluation of the information needs of the library patrons, scholars, and lecturers of the academic institution. It helps in meeting the aims and objectives agreed upon by the library in developing a collection appropriate and also proper for the academic library (Adomi, 2013). Collection development embraces removal of information resources no longer required in the collection, formulation of guidelines to direct information resources selection, changing of dilapidated, in addition to misplaced information resources, arrangement for fresh collections, cooperative decision making with other libraries or within library associations. In fact, collection development involves all the procedures employed in growing a library collection, which includes weeding in addition to sub studies, to enable ascertaining the status of a library collection (Iwara, 2014). It also includes selection of up-to-date and backdated resources, planning of articulate approaches for enduring acquisition and evaluation of collections and to ascertain how well they aid users' in their search for information. For some staff in a library, deployment of ICTs to library routines can be a stressful experience. This stressful situation is as a result of the swift alienation of the staff from his normal situation. Okoh (2013) noted that the constant worry by librarians may be either mental or emotional and can both be time-based or unending. The mental foundation for the resistance to the improvement or upgrade is demonstrated in the form of a dread of work lose or the profession becoming unattractive. The emotional foundation could be the anxiety of physical interface using

electronic resources, especially the computer in housekeeping operations. Emotional foundation could likewise be a sense of self-worth. Additional indicator of behavior includes wrong thinking towards a novel idea.

Making sure that information resources freely flow to everyone that needs them is the role of a librarian who is an information officer. As an information officer, a librarian plays a dynamic role in making sure that users' information needs are met. As a result, he has to advance new methods and novel attitudes (behavior) towards the resources in his charge (Ikechukwu & Joshua, 2015). A librarian's attitude towards the use of ICTs is the gauge of librarian's emotional state, thoughts, opinion in addition to behavior about ICT technologies. Also, it is the extent to which these qualifiers enrich or hinder work routine and is manifested in approval or refusal of the ICT technology. Library collection development has been transformed dramatically by ICTs in the past years. Widespread deployment of ICTs coupled with the publication of information constantly using the World Wide Web and internet indicate that librarians as information experts must generate virtual information collections (Adelabu & Adu, 2015). According to Okoh (2013) a number of the functions of the collection development division which include bibliographic description of information materials ordered together with costs plus keeping records of databases that contain information on book vendors are usually monotonous. Using internet in collection development can remove such difficulties. At a very short notice, the computer can be deployed and with ease, to print 'order slips', create notices as well as financial information. ICTs can be used for consultation in information resource selection, e.g MARC database. Also, some materials can be downloaded from the internet while being mindful of copyright infringement.

## **Literature Review**

Fishbein and Ajzen (1975) Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) determined the association between attitudes and ways of life and their influence on human actions. Others researchers have measured how individuals are impacted by peer influences. In Management Information Systems (MIS) study, for example, the connection between attitudes and human actions proposed by Fishbein and Ajzen has been made clearer. The theory posited that an individual's action is determined by his/her intention to perform that conduct. That both action and intention are impacted upon together by the person's attitude and an assessment of their peer's opinions. Based on this way of thinking, attitudes play significant role in influencing actions and must, therefore, be acknowledged while supervising staff (Okoh, 2013). In the main, attitude may be defined as the sum of a man's way of thinking, prejudices, doubts and convictions regarding any particular subject matter. Attitudes are inclinations and feelings, fears and convictions concerning any specific issue. Adekunle, Omoba and Tella (2007) reported that attitude is an emotional disposition to respond in a constant way that is positive or otherwise towards an individual or object. Attitudes have been used to represent perceptions of library staff on the value attached to ICT in libraries' technical processing, collection development and user services. Various scholars have investigated the use of ICT in performing library functions; however, few studies have actually delved into librarians' attitude towards its deployment. Deploying ICT in the library is mostly reliant on librarians' mind-set towards it. A strong positive attitude displayed by the librarians could increase the use of ICT in collection improvement and management.

Proficiency besides the ordinary technology competence is required from librarians due to the fact that the centre of their work is grouping of knowledge for education and instruction. Bamigboye, Bankole, Ajiboye and George (2013) defined librarians ICT competence as ability to employ ICT in a professional perspective and noble judgment coupled with mindfulness of its

associations with learning approaches. In libraries, ICT has assisted librarians to provide adequate and quality information service and gives more remote access to resources internationally. In fact, ICT is a wonderful instrument for library information centers. ICT has influenced many areas of academic library activity particularly in library collection development, library building and consortia (Krubu & Osawaru, 2011). The introduction of internet in some academic libraries has obviously assisted to transform the access level of collection development librarians to information resources universally. Internet facilitate and enabled links to the online public access catalogue of other libraries as well as right to use of distant electronic databases. Adomi (2006) noted that ICT technologies can have a beneficial outcome on teaching and learning via adequate collection development in libraries if rightly applied. ICTs additionally offer the possibility to satisfy the learning requirements of specific students and to encourage equal opportunity.

ICT ensures value-added information resources and services and access to a number of electronic information materials to their patrons. Furthermore, libraries in educational institutions are also employing modern ICTs to computerize their important functions, put into operation, well-organized and useful library collaboration and resource sharing strategies. They are also implementing management information systems, institutional repositories of electronic contents and digital libraries and introducing ICT based manpower building programmes for library clientele (Emojorho & Nwalo, 2009).

Collection Development in higher education libraries in Nigeria, just like a number of others internationally, are engaged with the information management roles of gathering and processing of information sources, distribution of information at the correct time and information storage and maintenance. Collection development is a very important library activity. Provision of

current, adequate and balanced resources both qualitatively and otherwise to take care of the ever changing needs of the patrons is the most important duty of any library. Collection development has been defined as the purchase of information resources in various forms to match the teaching and learning and study requirements of the institution (Khademizadeh, 2012). According to Khademizadeh the library is judged by the content of its collections. The buildings houses the collections; the library staff acquire and run them and teach clientele how best to get to the resources and use them (Iwara, 2014). Collection development is a broad term. It involves the formulation of a logical plan for the establishment of a library collection that will take care of the requests of the library users. Mannan and Khan (2010) suggested that libraries should prepare a collection development policy manual (CDPM) for correct control of the whole collection development process. A collection development policy should also be revised often according to the needs and condition. Khademizadeh (2012) posited that a separate duty post should be established in the libraries, which will be responsible for the whole collection development activity. The library's setting has changed as a result of advances in ICT and internet. ICT has changed the mode of selection, acquisition, organization, dissemination and use of information. It is mostly being utilized for communication, database searching, and bibliographic search and has altered the idea of archiving (Olasore & Adekunmisi, 2015). The organization of information, its storage, access, preservation and retrieval has become both simple and complex as a result of use of ICT in collection development in libraries. There is increase in the use of internet to improve efficiency in acquisition departments. The internet has the wherewithal to make possible the move from usual collection development policy of 'holdings' and promote 'access' where on-demand publishing would be important. The topic has turn out to be increasingly essential as networks have developed. For example, Acquisition Librarians' Web

(ACQWEB) provides helpful links to a number of selection / verification paraphernalia and materials including in-prints and price listings, out-of-prints, uncommon and antiquarian agents, and library catalogues, bibliographic utilities, and web collections and resources (Adomi, 2006). In addition to selection/verification tools and resources, it also provides links to useful information and resources of interest to librarians with acquisition or collection development tasks, as well as home pages and email contacts for library resources suppliers and publishers. Also, ACQWEB indicates associations and organizations, newsletters, web reference resources that are useful to acquisition and collection development librarians. In addition to bibliographic searching, the ability to access other library catalogues (Online Public Access Catalogue, OPAC) on the internet will motivate collection development librarians in collection development and book selection practices as libraries can make sure and see how extensive a title is, which is in custody of other libraries (Abule & Mohammed, 2014). The deployment of ICT for library routines, particularly, collection development without doubt has implications. It is important for every library to be computerized and linked to the internet so as to improve library routines and services. Sampath and Biradar (2010) noted that this is the only means acquisition librarians can profit greatly from the many benefits of the use of ICT to acquisition management. Fruitful incorporation of ICT resources in Academic libraries is influenced chiefly by the competence and right attitude of librarians towards the role of modern technologies in education. Additionally, ICTs have right and strong influence in teaching and learning. Various studies have stressed numerous ways that ICTs may sustain teaching and learning developments (Bamigboye, Bankole & Ajiboye 2013). ICTs can be used to support the library collection in an array of disciplinary courses by using them in collection development. It can be used in areas such as the structuring of new prospects for collaboration amongst students and librarians and accessing a



variety of information in remote places etc. Few higher education authorities will tend to disagree that the future of academic libraries is inextricably tied to the restoration of the health and fortunes of higher education systems. Much needed investments and reforms must be undertaken in the sector to make it more responsive to the needs of society and the aspiration of the community of scholars and students. This according to Dulle (2015) is because the infrastructure and environment of learning have also continued to suffer declines even as the brain drain intensifies. The sanctity of academic freedom has come under sustained attack from within and outside the institutions and, in the face of prolonged funding drought facing libraries, suggestions of autonomy which has been made by governments to the academic community have been viewed with suspicion by many parents, teachers students and librarians as a Greek gift that should be rejected outright.

### **Studies on the Use of ICT in Libraries**

The value of these technologies can only be appreciated if there is a positive attitude towards their use in the minds of the librarians. Positive attitudes are essential in deploying new technologies. A study which investigated the influence of the attitudes of library staff on ICT use, found that attitudes toward computers were completely connected with computer use and were also predictive of the period in terms of hours of work spent on a computer (Ikechukwu & Joshua, 2015). Ikechukwu and Joshua suggested that attitudes towards computers are suitable for organizations attempting to increase the number of hours spent on their computers by staff. Emorjorho and Nwalo (2009) in their research reported that university libraries in the Niger-Delta area have more ICT facilities than the special libraries, a negation to the common belief by librarians. The statistics also showed that sheer accessibility of ICT facilities does not assure

their employment for collection management in the libraries, but availability in conjunction with enough electricity provision and work force that is willing to work.

Adekunle, Omoba and Tella (2007) reported that the librarians in their research have a positive attitude toward ICT and majority of the respondents affirmed its usefulness. These outcomes completely showed that the respondents have positive response to all the attitude items. This research also revealed a significant relationship between training/knowledge of ICT and attitude towards ICT. Consequently, this can be analyzed to connote, ICT training and knowledge acquired by librarian can impact on their attitude toward ICT application in collection development activities. As identified by Susan and Baby (2012) in their study, most of the librarians agreed with the positive aspects of ICT listed in the study. Majority of the librarians agreed that ICT application make possible speedy access to up to date information, enhances the quality of library services, assists to increase knowledge and skills of librarians, and develop the status of library with more than 90% positive responses. The librarians also agreed that ICT use improves communication (80.5%), enhances job satisfaction (78.9%), encourages integration inside the library (68.1%), and reduces workload (66.5%). Of the two negative listed items, the item “ICT disturbs routine work of the library”, only 10.8% agreed and majority 77.3% was against this concept. Also, the item “ICT affects regular budgeting provision”, 18.4% agreed and 63.2% disagreed. Therefore, it was obvious that librarians have positive attitude towards the utilization of information communication technology services in libraries.

## **Method**

Descriptive survey design was used for this study. The population for the study consists of 203 librarians from three federal university libraries in South-East, Nigeria. The sample size was 109 librarians, that is, 54% of the population. Nwana (1981) suggested that if a population is in a few

hundreds, a 40% percent of the population or more could serve as a good sample. The instrument for data collection was a self-structured questionnaire on a 4-point Likert scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree and Strongly Disagree). The questionnaire has four sections: Section A is on demographic information; Section B is on librarians' awareness of the usefulness of ICT in collection development; Section C is on attitude of librarians towards the use of ICT in collection development and Section D which is on the ways forward for librarians to have a change of attitude towards the use ICT in collection development. Data analysis was done using mean and correlation statistics.

### **Research Questions**

The following are the research questions:

1. Are collection development librarians aware of the use of ICT in collection development?
2. What is the attitude of collection development librarians towards the use of ICT in collection development?
3. What could be done to improve librarians' attitude towards ICT use in collection development?

### **Hypothesis**

There is no significant relationship between librarians' awareness of the usefulness of ICT and their attitude towards use in collection development in university libraries

### **Findings and Discussions**

**Librarians' Awareness of the Usefulness of ICTs as Correlate of Attitude towards Use in collection development**

Table 1: Attitude towards the use of ICT in Collection Development

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean
1.	ICT deployment in acquisition of library resources is a welcome						
2.	development.	21	65	14	9	109	2.90
3.	I am satisfied with the use of ICT in collection						
	development.	53	26	17	3	109	3.00
4.	I am positively disposed to the use. of ICT in collection						
	development.	47	40	12	10	109	3.14
5.	I have a strong belief in the success occasioned by the use of ICT in collection						
	development.	15	76	7	11	109	2.87
6.	I understand that a lot can be achieved with the use of ICT in collection						
	development.	37	51	20	1	109	3.14
7.	I appreciate the use of ICT in collection						
	development.	18	70	9	4	109	2.79
8.	I am strongly committed to the use of ICT in collection						
	development.	74	12	15	8	109	3.39
9.	I am happy using ICT in collection						
	Development.	66	28	9	6	109	2.64
10.	I often would recommend the use of ICT in collection						
	development.	81	9	10	9	109	3.49
11.	I think, in general that ICT tools are useful in collection						
	development.	32	57	13	7	109	3.05

Table 1 reveals that all the attitude items listed recorded mean scores above the criterion mean (2.50). The highest mean score in the table was for “I often would recommend the use of ICT in

collection development, 3.49". This was followed by "I am strongly committed to the use of ICT in collection development, 3.39" and "I am positively disposed to the use of ICT in collection development, 3.14. The item with the lowest mean score, but above the criterion mean was "I appreciate the use of ICT in collection development, 2.79."

It was concluded that the librarians were positively disposed to the use of ICT in collection development. They have positive attitude towards the use of ICT tools in information resource acquisition. This finding could be as a result of the fact that the librarians are very much aware of the usefulness of ICT when developing library collection.

The finding of this study agrees with Spacey, Goulding and Murray (2003) when they reported that positive attitudes are very vital in the acceptance and successful application of innovative technologies. Consequently, attitudes should be considered while managing staff in libraries, particularly when introducing new technologies. Also, for ICT tools to be successfully implemented in libraries, Adekunle, Omoba, and Tella (2007) suggested that staff need positive attitudes because attitudes have been noted to impact on behaviour. Poor use of ICT in library and information centres could be ascribed to inadequate awareness about the benefits and usefulness of ICT, and one of the consequences is not deploying it for library functions such as collection development.

Technology alone cannot help bring about the required changes. Chisenga (2004) acknowledged that procedures, guidelines and above all attitudes need to change if libraries in developing countries are to benefit maximally together with their users by the application of new technologies. Most of LIS professionals are not adapting to new changes, while the style of services is evolving.

Many librarians are reluctant to use the computer and the internet because they lack ICT skills and knowledge. Employees need to be trained and be retrained continuously to gradually bring about a change in attitude (Haliso, 2011). There is the need to always acquire ICT skills, get updated with modern ICT, and its related facilities that are used in retrieving and dissemination of information. They have to put away the old orientation and attitude of rendering traditional services to users in this age. Furthermore, Tiemo and Amalagha (2013) in their work noted that changing of attitude and possession of ICT skills and knowledge will afford them the opportunity of going national and international information networks for resources to boost library collection. On effectiveness and use of ICTs in collection management, Emojorho and Nwalo (2009) reported in their study that, in university libraries, nearly 40 percent of the respondents indicated low effect, followed by another 30 percent that indicated “no effect.” This shows that availability of ICT tools alone does not warrant their use for collection management, but availability matched with adequate power supply and enthusiastic work force.

Table 2: Awareness of the Usefulness of ICT in Collection Development

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean
	I am aware that ICTs can be used:						
1.	To order information resources for the library.	69	20	17	3	109	3.42
2.	By acquisition librarians to access needed digital information in the library and beyond.	40	55	9	5	109	2.64
3.	In payment of ordered information materials.	28	71	4	6	109	3.11
4.	For reprographic services.	54	23	1	19	109	2.18
5.	In information resources selection.	23	56	13	17	109	2.78
6.	In cooperative acquisition between						

	libraries.	68	13	22	22	109	3.19
7.	To make Bibliographic searching easy.	42	38	19	10	109	3.03
8.	To make collection evaluation easy.	23	48	20	18	109	2.70
9.	For electronic linkages to broker and vendors.	61	26	8	14	109	2.23
10.	By collection development librarians to access remote resources and even downloading.	10	71	15	13	109	2.72

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Table 2 shows that all the 10 items listed as areas in collection development in which ICT is used had mean items above the criterion mean (2.50). For example, the highest mean recorded in the distribution was for ‘To order information resources for the library, 3.42’. This was followed by “For electronic linkages to brokers and vendors, 3.23” and “In payment of ordered information materials, 3.11” in that order. The least item in the distribution is for “By acquisition librarians to access needed digital information in the library and beyond, 2.64”.

This means that the collection development librarians are aware of and favourably disposed to the use of ICT technologies in acquisition of library information resources.

This study corroborate Awuor, Rabah and Maake (2013) research, that ICT use for library function and services needs librarians skilled in manual library operations and proficient computer-wise, besides being appreciative of the usefulness of the technologies and being flexible. The use of ICT requires professionals who are ever prepared to be engaged in continuous thinking, have the right attitude as well as take care of difficult situations.

Also, this finding supports Ubogu (2012). The researcher did a survey on attitude of librarians towards the use of ICT in selected university libraries in Edo and Delta States. Data were

gathered from 178 respondents (101 professional librarians and 77 Para-professional librarians respectively using questionnaire with a response rate of 80%). The study concluded that librarians have positive attitude towards use of ICT in carrying out library functions, collection development activities inclusive. Supporting this conclusion, Adekunle, Omoba and Tella (2007) reported in their investigation that librarians exhibited positive attitude towards the use and application of ICT in libraries. The researchers further explained that the explanations for the research findings might include respondents' understanding of the benefits of ICT. Enhancement and usage of information and communication technology has brought about the globalization of information materials. It has made digital library collections, bibliographic databases, and full text documents to be readily accessible by acquisition librarians (Chisenga 2004).

**Table 3: Significance of Relationship between Awareness of the Usefulness of ICTs in Collection Development and Librarians' Attitude towards Use**

Variables	N	Awareness	Attitude	P-value	Remark
Awareness	109	1	0.55		
				.30	Rejected
Attitude	109	0.55	1		
Significant at 0.05 level					

Table 3 shows that the hypothesis, there is no significant relationship between awareness of the usefulness of ICT in collection development, and librarians' attitude towards deployment of the technologies was rejected. This was because the calculated  $r = 0.55$  was greater than P-value (.30). There was a significant relationship between awareness of the usefulness of ICTs and librarians' attitude towards use in collection development.

The findings of this study validate Ubogu (2012) who reported in her study that awareness of ICTs' usefulness is a precursor to development of positive attitude towards use in performing



library functions. Naturally, man show resistance to new changes and innovative ideas but fully embrace it when it becomes so obvious that he cannot do without it (Okoh, 2013). ICT has enhanced library functions and significantly reduced manual workflow (Bhoi, 2017). The deployment of ICT to perform library functions especially in collection development and management has equally assisted Para-professionals to efficiently do a lot of the responsibilities that before now were meant for professional librarians (Eze, 2012).

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) describes the connection amongst attitude and behavior/conduct, and that attitude impacts on use of technology. ICT resources observed to be useful or valuable and easier to use than another could probably be accepted and as well used by patrons. Perceived usefulness and perceived ease-of-use are two independent ideas proposed by TAM to explain a person's intention and enthusiasm to implement new ICT tools (Amusa & Adesoye, 2018). Perceived usefulness denotes the degree to which an individual have faith that implementing a specified new technology will enhance efficiency. The other idea, Perceived ease-of-use denotes the extent to which an individual trusts that deploying a certain innovative technology will bring about a free and easy way of doing work.

For the use of innovative technologies in academic libraries, librarians are often reluctant in their attitude towards deployment and the quest for information. The above scenario is more pronounced in the developing world and the need for a paradigm shift is now. A carefully considered method to the paradigm shift is to make library professionals aware of the planning and deliberate transformation of the system in order to bring about the desired change in attitude. Tella (2012) reported that attitude is used to describe librarians' awareness and opinion regarding the value attached to ICTs in libraries' technical services, collection development and in

managing other library functions. Attitude describes the value of these technology tools in the minds of library professionals.

**Table 4: Ways to Enhance Attitude of Librarians towards ICT Use in Collection Development**

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean
1.	Provision of enabling environment.	47	33	20	9	109	3.08
2.	Adequate funding of acquisition processes.	26	57	15	11	109	2.90
3.	Training and retraining of librarians.	34	62	13	0	109	3.19
4.	Motivation of librarians.	29	63	9	8	109	3.14
5.	Adequate bandwidth to enable internet access.	67	14	10	18	109	3.19
6.	Provision of constant power supply.	31	68	6	4	109	3.16

Table 4 shows the various ways through which librarians' attitude could be changed for increased use of ICT tools in collection development. For example, "Training and retraining of librarians" and "Adequate bandwidth to enable internet access" had the highest mean score, 3.19 respectively, followed by "Provision of constant power supply, 3.16" and "Motivation of librarians, 3.14" in that order. The least item in the distribution, though above the mean cut off point was "Adequate funding of acquisition processes, 2.90".

The study concluded that all the items listed are ways to enhance librarians' attitude towards the use of ICT in collection development, but the most pronounced are training and retraining, adequate bandwidth to enable internet access, provision of constant power supply and motivation of librarians.

In many developing nations, incorporating ICT in library services is a new development. This finding is agreement with Bamigboye, Bankole, Ajiboye, (2013) when they reported that fear and resultant unwillingness to encounter new technologies by library managers and other library employees' makes libraries and information centres not to be committed in their use of ICT tools in collection development. This attitude the researchers reported deprives them from gaining maximally from the information community, but the right attitude could be developed through training and retraining. Educated persons we are told, are not those who cannot read and write but those who cannot learn and relearn.

This finding agrees with Awuor, Rabah and Maake (2013) study that there is inadequate exposure of library staff to international standards and best practices. Also, inexperience is a limiting variable to ICT implementation in libraries. Most librarians have never had the opportunity to be present at conferences outside their area, therefore, have limited access to innovative knowledge. As a result, they cultivate in-house standards unmindful of the existence of worldwide standards (David, 2001 & Haliso, 2011). Through training and retraining, positive attitude could be realized.

An axiom that has developed in the short history of ICT application in education generally is that, it is not the technology tools that matter, but how you use it to your advantage. That is, how you use the ICT tools is more important than if you use it at all. Until our thinking about using ICT tools in collection development of information resources changes positively our technology investment will not live up to expectation. Consequently, ICTs standing alone cannot resolve educational challenges in the developing world unless there is a change of attitude.

The finding of this study was supported by Ikechukwu and Joshua (2015). They found in their study that adequate bandwidth and constant power supply affects internet service positively and

invariably their use of ICTs in performing library functions. The reverse would be the case if the two factors are inadequate. The prospect of retrieving information without too much delay will be there. This is because; it is frustrating to wait unending as a result of bandwidth and power supply challenges while doing the business of collection development. ICTs such as television and multimedia computer software that combine text, sound, and exciting moving images can be used to deliver challenging experience that will motivate and engage librarians in their place of work. This will motivate staff to become committed and involved in their use of ICT tools in collection development. Visvanathan and Selvan (2014) noted that adequately networked computers can increase staff motivation as it combines the media richness and interactivity of other ICTs with the opportunity to connect with collection developers the world over.

## **Conclusion**

The part that an individual's attitude play in getting things done cannot be downplayed. With positive attitude towards an object or issue, good result is seen immediately. Collection development librarians must be trained and retrained in order to be abreast with international standard and have enhanced attitude towards the use of ICT tools in collection development. Positive attitude alone cannot make the difference. Adequate power supply and internet bandwidth, motivation and conducive environment are needed. Librarians stand to gain a lot by using them to develop their information collections. This is so because there are numerous advantages that can be derived from the use of the technologies in collection development and management. The researcher therefore concluded that implementing information communication technology (ICT) in the libraries depends largely on awareness of the usefulness and the attitudes of library staff towards usage in collection development.

## Recommendations

The following recommendations were made:

1. Since the application of ICT has caused significant changes in libraries through automated cataloguing, circulation, information retrieval, electronic document delivery, and CD-ROM databases, library management and funding authorities should make more funds available to sustain ICT projects. This is because technological developments have dramatically changed the mode of library operations and services. This, to a large extent affects the libraries' capability to sustain academic as well as other research efforts.
2. Internet access service augments the information resources of the academic libraries for improved satisfaction of user needs. For the sustenance of the use of internet in acquisition processes, the bandwidth and power supply issues should be tackled with renewed vigor coupled with provision of enough work stations in the acquisition section of the libraries.
3. To bring about a change of mind towards the use of ICT in collection development, librarians should of necessity be trained and retrained.

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